# The Huntingdon Journal.

. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 29, 1871. NO. 47.



## Huntingdon Journal.

BORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
UBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

*Corner of Bath and Washington streets.*

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ALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, . 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied . Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. WIESTLING, pectfully offers his professional services zens of Huntingdon and vicinity. moved to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S ) [apr.5,'71-1y.

J. C. FLEMMING respectfully rs his professional services to the citizens gdon and vicinity. Office second floor of am's building, on corner of 4th and Hill may24.

D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill eet, in the room formerly occupied by M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- offer his professional services to the citi- untingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his ofessional services to the community. No. 523 Washington street, one door east tholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- oved to Leister's new building, Hill street lon. [jan.4,'71.

. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., lon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

HAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

YLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- aw, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, rs west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- cary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. uors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- aw, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular n given to the settlement of estates of dece-

in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend ying in all its branches. Will also buy, ent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- l, in any part of the United States. Send ular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., ' claims against the Government for back unty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- ith great care and promptness. on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

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MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
15, '71-1y.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly egal business. Office in Cunningham's new ng. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to ds of legal business entrusted to their care. e on the south side of Hill street, fourth door f Smith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, ll claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against overnment will be promptly prosecuted. ce on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

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WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention to collections, and all other legal business ded to with care and promptness. Office, No. Hill street. [ap19,'71.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

———:o:———

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establish- ment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be ad- dressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

## The Muses' Bower.

### Friendship.

BY FRED W. WEBBER.

A tiny, slender, silken thread
Is friendship, and we make it
Bind hearts and lives to hearts and lives;
But e'en a breath may shake it,
And oft it takes but one wee word—
But one wee word—to break it!

It draws the lips in smiling shape,
It draws the look of pleasure
From eye to eye when hands touch hands,
When two hearts beats one measure;
And draws a meaning from a word
Which makes that word a treasure.

Like string of a tuneful harp or lute
Between glad souls 'tis holden,
And love's fond fingers on the thread
Makes music rare and golden—
Make music such as tender hearts
Could live, and ne'er grow old, in.

But if a breath may shake it, let
That breath come near it never;
And never spoken be that word
Which friendship's tie might sever;
But let the chord grow stronger till
The dawning of Forever.

## The Story-Teller.

# JENNIE MOORE.

———:o:———

### A TALE OF THE TEXAS BORDER.

———:o:———

BY DAWSON FINELEY.

———:o:———

Settlers along the banks of the Warlopa River, in Texas, had been worked to a pitch bordering on frenzy. For a long time the Comanche Indians had been committing depredations of a fearful character, and it was evident that an open warfare must ensue. The savages must be exterminated, or nearly so; else the white man would be driven from his home, or butchered upon its threshold.

A settlement of some thirty cabins had been formed upon the Warlopa; and for its protection, and the safety of its inhabitants in case of an attack, a blockhouse had been erected on the bank of the river. It was a strong building, surrounded by a high stockade, and from within, a handful of men could defend themselves against hundreds of their savage foes. It was well supplied with provisions and ammunition, several large hogshead containing water were placed within reach, in case an attacking party would resort to fire.

The settlers were anticipating an attack that very night, and were now busily engaged in moving the women and children and such articles of household goods that could be carried without the use of teams. Scarcely had the settlers with their families secured themselves within their stronghold, when a wild cry was raised, and the white men gathered around the remains of one of their neighbors who had just been brought in from a distant field. The body had been so horribly multilated that it was scarcely recognizable; but it was discovered to be that of George Maloy, a gentleman highly esteemed by all. He had left home but a few hours before to look after his cattle, and this was all that remained to tell the story of his butchery.

Revenge was pictured upon every face, and each hand clasped tighter the rifle it held. Then the shout burst forth, "death to the red devils—death to Comanches!"

"Death and extermination to the accursed Comanches!" repeated Colonel John Pool. "But we must act with prudence, boys. They are strong; at present we are weak. We must all remain in the block house to-night, but I expect the boys who are coming to join us from the Valley will be here by daylight, if not before. We can count them at least, three hundred with brave hearts and steady nerves. We will march into the very heart of the enemy's country, and with rifle, knife and fire teach those red devils a lesson they will never forget."

A mild cheer followed this brief address, but the sound was given back by the wild shrieks of women and children. Every eye was turned in the direction whence the voices came. Out of the block house came women and children in the wildest confusion and fright, running in all directions to escape a fury that the settlers had not yet seen; but it was understood at once that the savages were at their hellish work.

"Look well to your weapons, boys, and be ready for any emergency," said Colonel Pool, as he cocked his rifle. "We may have hot work soon, follow me."

The flying women were met and questioned. They stated that the savages had got within the stockade unobserved, while the settlers were viewing the remains of Maloy, and were preparing to burn the stock house. That this was true became apparent, for the flames were now seen to leap up, encircling the main building within the stockade.

"Forward, men!" cried the Colonel. And in a few moments the settlers had reached the burning mass. It was found impossible to save it, so completely was the stronghold enveloped in the devouring element.

But now a new horror presented itself. Upon the very top of the middle building a female form was seen clinging to the flagstaff. The flames leaping around her. She glanced down on a seething furnace beneath her, and made a movement as if to make a fearful leap to the earth; but she paused; that would be certain death. The distance was some forty feet, and all within the stockade was a glowing mass, where brushwood had been heaped by the savages to facilitate the burning. Almost every one of those hardy men held their breath in agony of suspense; but a few voices exclaimed: "My God, it is Jennie Moore!"

We must speak in detail of Jennie. She was the daughter of one of the settlers; she was a little wild and romantic, but high-toned and generous. Indeed, some of her acts of kindness had won the regard of a number of Lapan Indians, who joined the pale faces in consequence, becoming their fast friends. Several of them were now present, and they almost worshipped the maiden. Their admiration was equal to their affection; for Jennie could ride the wildest colt, handle her bridle skillfully, or drive a canoe equal to a Comanche. She was fearless as a warrior, yet tender and sympathetic as a maiden could be.

Warlopa, a Comanche chief, had seen her, and becoming enamored with her beauty, had sworn to capture her and make her his wife. At these threats the girl laughed, for they did not trouble her in the least. Not so with her parents; for they felt an anxiety lest Warlopa should attempt to carry out his threat.

During the afternoon of this eventful day Jennie had left the lower apartments of the stock house and ascended to the roof. Here she remained gazing on the magnificent prospect spread out before her. Being fatigued with her labor she had accomplished during the forenoon in assisting the settlers to prepare for the attack, she fell asleep. After a time she was aroused by shouts. She sprang to her feet and listened, for below she heard voices. Looking down she saw half a dozen of the dusky fiends at work within the stockade, and then the flames leaped around the building. She was within the circle of the fire.

Quickly she descended the ladder, and reaching the lower apartment, she found herself confronted by a large savage, who saw her face in the glare, and recognizing her, he exclaimed:

"Ah, good! me take you to the chief, and get much reward."

As the Indian attempted to seize her she sprang up the ladder again.

The Indian quickly followed. She reached the roof, and as the Indian attempted to pass through the roof she plunged a dagger in his heart, and he fell back with a yell.

Her situation was now a dangerous one. The flames were leaping around her, and the apartment below was dense with smoke. Nothing daunted, she once descended the the ladder. But upon reaching the lower rooms she fell senseless from suffocation.

When Colonel John Pool discovered the situation of Jennie he exclaimed:

"My God! There is but little hope, but I must save her or perish with her."

Wantoni, one of the Lapan Indians, at this juncture dashed forward and held the Colonel from rushing into the burning mass, exclaiming as he did so:

"Wantoni's life is nothing; Colonel's everything. He must lead his white brother against the enemy. If she can be saved, I save—I go."

Wantoni dashed forward. It was with difficulty that the Colonel was restrained from following, but he felt the uselessness of the effort on his part, so he remained a watcher.

The Indian darted into the burning mass, and was lost to view. He was severely burned, but he succeeded in reaching the lower apartment. It was quite light, and he saw the form of the maiden stretched on the ground. He caught her in his arms, but he well knew that it would be almost certain death to return the way he came. But his plans were formed in an instant. Into the ditch he plunged, and crawled forward with his precious burden, taking care to keep her head above water. Onward he struggled, and soon he passed the stockade, and reached the river. He was now quite deep in the water, but he quickly rose to the surface, only to find himself in close proximity to a canoe containing a Comanche. He was discovered, and a tomahawk buried deep into his brain, he sank back dead. Jennie was lifted into the canoe, but she was still unconscious. She was quickly borne to the other side of the river, and then handed over to Warlopa, who detailed two of his warriors to guard her.

When the watchers saw that Wantoni did not return, they gave up all as lost, believing that he had perished in the flames together with Jennie.

But it was now time to prepare for self-defence, for the river was now filled with canoes. The savages were advancing to give them battle. One of the largest dwellings were selected, and here the defenders took their stand. The fight soon began, and charge after charge was made by the Comanches, but without avail. Many of their warriors had fallen beneath the unerring rifles of the avengers. This maddened the foe, and they resolved to use fire. Soon every cabin was in flames, save that occupied by the defenders. The sight was a mournful one to all but the savages, who danced around in devilish glee.

Presently a terrible volley was opened upon the redskins. It came from the woods close at hand. The besieged knew that assistance had arrived, and they darted from the cabin, while a cheer burst from their lips. It was answered by a terrible shout; and now the unseen party appeared.

The savages had already taken to flight, leaving a large number of killed behind them. They plunged into the river, and gained the opposite bank as best they could, not even pausing there, but pushing rapidly towards their stronghold in the mountain.

Those who had so timely arrived were weary with their long march and required a few hours rest. But it was decided to follow up the Comanches without necessary delay. Daylight came, and a search was made among the ruins of the block house. The charred remains of an Indian were found, but it was decided that it was not Wantoni. Nothing could be discovered of Jennie.

Soon after the body of the friendly Indian was found, and the manner of his death was plain. Here was a mystery.

At ten o'clock that day over three hundred well-armed, determined avengers set out for the camp of Warlopa. They calculated, from the distance, that they would be able to reach it by dark the second evening. "No quarter to the accursed Comanches," was the watchword. They felt confident of success. The friendly Lapans acted as guides.

When Jennie Moore found herself really a captive, she did not give away to grief as most maidens would have done. On the contrary, she was very cheerful, and often burst out in a song, making the mountains and valleys echo again. She had a double motive in this. In the first place it pleased the savages; and in the next place, if friends were following her, they might hear her and recognize her voice.

When it was over the chief said: "White Bird sings well—she must become my wife."

"When do you propose to do me that honor?"

"To-night."

"To-night!" she repeated, with a shudder, as she gazed around.

The chief seemed to divine her thought, and continued: "Yes, to-night you rest in Warlopa's arms. You cannot escape, and your frowns will not avail. I am a great chief. My lodge is black with scalps of the pale face; my hands are red with their blood. The pale maiden's chief is dead. I killed him. He is gone to the hunting grounds. Pale face maiden see him no more."

"Did you kill Colonel Pool?" she asked, her eyes flashing fire.

"Ough!"

"And my father and mother?"

"All fell beneath the hatchet of the red man. Your valley is laid bare. In the ashes of your home lay all that you love. Where stood the pale faces of yesterday is now smouldering ashes of their homes.—Pale maiden's friends are gone. She will see them no more.

For some time Jennie remained silent, and several tear drops fell from her eyes. But she became suddenly cheerful again and said: "Well, if I have lost all, I suppose I may as well be content to live a wild life, and I have no doubt but that I can find much enjoyment. I think I shall make a capital Indian wife. You don't know what I can do. Why, I venture to say I can beat you with a rifle now."

"Ough!"

"Don't you believe me?" she cried.—"Well, we will see. Take your weapon and split yonder sapling with the bullet."

The chief fired, but missed his mark.

Jennie laughed derisively, and exclaimed:

"Now load and let me try."

The rifle was charged and handed her.

A large number of warriors were watching her. She raised the weapon to her shoulder, and aimed toward the sapling.

No one dreamed of her intentions. She hesitated a moment, and while still retaining her position, hissed through her teeth.

"Chief, your lodge is black with the scalps of the pale faces, your hands are red with their blood. You killed the pale face chief, my father, mother and lover. Now receive your reward."

Quick as thought she changed the direction of her rifle, and fired. Warlopa uttered a howl and fell back dead. The heroic maiden had shot him through the heart.

For a time the savages did not utter a sound—they appeared to be stricken dumb with surprise. But soon they recovered, and the most fiendish yells burst forth.—It seemed that she would be instantly torn to pieces, but an Indian interposed and saved her. She was lashed to a tree, and brushwood heaped around her. She felt that there was no hope, and she resolved to meet death without exhibiting any weakness.

The sun was low in the west. The avengers had pushed forward with all possible speed, and had arrived within half a mile of the camp. It had been decided to delay the attack until midnight.

A guide was sent ahead to reconnoitre. He stealthily approached the camp, and at a glance saw what had transpired. He was satisfied what the result would be, so he hastened back and informed his friends.

An advance was immediately ordered, and it was not long before three hundred rifles were leveled in deadly aim at the hearts of the Comanches, while they were still unconscious of danger. Then came the volley, followed by a charge, deadly in its results. The Indians attempted resistance, but it was a feeble one and brief.—Many of their number escaped by flight, but the dead covered the ground in every direction.

That lesson and the one received at the settlement were indeed salutary ones, and the Comanches did not soon venture to molest the white man again.

The joy of Jennie was great when she found that her parents and her lover were still alive; and the joy they experienced at the recovery of their treasure was no less than her own.

## Reading for the Million.

### A Strange Tale.

The following adventure happened in Bath, England, many years ago, and the lady who narrated it to the writer, was, in those days, a young girl staying in the house. It was in the palmy days of Bath, when that now fallen city rivalled London in brilliancy and dissipation; and when all the rich, the gay, and the high-born of England congregated there in the season, and graced the balls and assemblies. Mrs. R——, once the belle of the court of George III., but at this period gradually retiring from general society, possessed one of the largest of the old houses, and gave in it entertainments, which were the most popular of the day. She was celebrated for three things (once for four, but the fourth—her beauty—was of the days gone by): these things were her fascination, her benevolence, and—a set of the most matchless and perfect amethises. Her house contained tapestried chambers. The walls of the one in which she slept was hung around with designs from heathen mythology, and the finest piece in the room was that which hung over her dressing table. It represented Phœbus driving the chariot of the sun. The figures and horses being life-size, it filled up the space between the two windows, and the horses were concealed behind the old-fashioned Venitian looking-glass, while Phœbus himself, six feet high, looked down by day and by night on his mistress at her toilet.

One evening Mrs. R——had an unusual large party at home. She wore all her amethysts. On retiring to her room, about four o'clock in the morning, she took off her jewels, laid them on the table, and dismissed her weary maid, intending to put them away herself, but before doing so knelt down, as usual, to say her prayers. While engaged in her devotions, it was a habit with her to look upward, and the face of Phœbus was generally her point of sight, as it were and the object on which her eyes most easily rested. On this particular night, as usual, she raised her eyes to Phœbus. What does she see? Has Pygmation been at work? Has he filled those dull silk eyes with vital fire? Or is she dreaming? No. Possessed naturally of wonderful courage and calmness, she continued to move her lips as if in silent prayer, and never once withdrew her gaze; and still the eyes looked down upon hers. The light of her candles shone distinctly on living orbs, and her good keen sight enabled her, after a cleverly managed scrutiny, to see that the tapestry eyes of Phœbus had been cut out, and that, with her door locked, and every servant in bed in their distant apartments, and all her jewels spread out before her, she was not alone in the room. She concluded her prayers with her face sunk in her hands. We can well imagine what those prayers must have been. She knew there was some one behind the tapestry; she knew that bells and screams were equally useless; and she laid down in her bed as usual and waited the issue, her only omission being that she did not put away her jewels. "They may save my life she said to herself, and she closed her eyes. The clock struck five before a sound was heard, and then the moment arrived. She heard a rustle, a descent from behind the tapestry, and a man stood at her dressing-table. He took off his coat, and one by one he secured the jewels beneath his waistcoat. What would be his next move? Would it be to the bedside or to the window? He turned and approached her bedside; but by that time she had seen enough, and again closed her eyes and resigned herself to the Providence whose protection she had been craving.

The man was her own coachmen. Apparently satisfied by a brief glance under his dark lantern that he had not disturbed her, he quietly unlocked the door and left her. For two hours, they must have seemed two days—she allowed the house to remain unalarmed, her only movement having been to relock the door which her living Phœbus had left ajar. At seven in the morning she rang the bell, and ordered the carriage round just after breakfast. All this was according to her usual habits. On the box was the man who had cost her a night's rest and most probably all her jewels. However, she drove off; she went straight to the house of a magistrate.

"Seize my coachman!" said she; secure him and search him. I have been robbed, and I hardly think he has had time to disencumber himself of the jewels he has taken from me."

She was obeyed, and she was right. The amethysts were still about him, and he gave himself up without a struggle.

### Corporal Punishment.

The relation of teacher and scholar is greatly misunderstood, both on the part of parents and teachers. Yet, it should not even be debatable, because of its everyday life. It is decided by the courts, that it is the business of the teacher to exact obedience in school, and it is his legal right. "Ac must exercise reasonable judgment and discretion in determining, when to punish and to what extent." Various reasons unite to make him the best judge of the occasion and extent.

"To form a correct opinion as to the necessity and extent of the punishment, considerable allowance should be made to the teacher by way of protecting him in the exercise of his discretion. Hence the teacher is not liable on the grounds of excess of punishment, unless it is clearly excessive. If there is any reasonable doubt whether the punishment was excessive, the teacher should have the benefit of the doubt."

He to the effect of marks made in whipping, the following case is the ruling one on record:

A lady in New York punished a small child to such an extent as to leave marks, all of which were of such a character as to pass away and leave no permanent injury. The judge instructed the jury that if they believed the child (six or seven years old) had been whipped so as to leave marks, the teacher was guilty of assault and battery. Under the charge the jury found the lady guilty, but she appealed to a higher court, in which Judge Gaston in an able and exhaustive opinion reversed the decision of the court below. Hear him:

"But any correction, how ever severe, which produces temporary pain only, and no permanent ill, cannot be pronounced immoderate, since it may have been necessary for the reformation of the child, and does not injuriously affect its future welfare. Within the sphere of his authority the master is the judge when correction is required, and of the degree of correction necessary; and like all others trusted with a discretion, he cannot be made penally responsible for error of judgment, but only for wickedness of purpose. There was an error in the instruction given to the jury, that if the child was whipped by the defendant, so as to occasion marks, the teacher had exceeded her authority and was guilty as charged. The marks were all temporary, and in a short time disappeared, no permanent injury was done to the child."

This is the law in Pennsylvania, and prosecutors will not find it an easy matter to get this decision reversed by any court in the State.

### The Contented Man.

A wealthy epicure applied to an Arabian doctor for a prescription that would restore his body to health and give happiness to his mind. The physician advised him to exchange shirts with a man who was perfectly contented with his lot, upon which the patient set out upon his journey in pursuit of such a person. After many months spent without accomplishing his object, he was told of a certain cobbler of whom every one had spoken as a model of contentment and happiness. Pursuing the direction given, the traveller was pleased with the sight of the cobbler enjoying a comfortable nap on a board. Without ceremony he was aroused from his slumbers, and the important interrogatory, whether he was contented with his lot was answered in the affirmative.

"Then," said the seeker after happiness, "I have one small boon to ask at your hands. It is that you exchange shirts with me, that by this means I also may become contented and happy."

"Most gladly would I accede to your request, "replied the cobbler, "but—"

"Nay, refuse me not," interrupted the man of wealth; "any sum thou mayest name shall be thine."

"I seek not thy wealth, "said the cobbler, "but—but—"

"But what?"

"The truth is—I have no shirt!"

### Borrowing Trouble.

What a vast proportion of our lives is spent in anxious and useless forebodings concerning the future—either our own or that of our dear ones. Present joys, present blessings slip by, and we lose half their sweet flavor, and all for the want of faith in Him who provides for the tiniest insect in the sunbeams. Oh, when shall we learn the sweet trust in God that our little children teach us every day, by their confiding faith in us? We who are so mutable, so faulty, so irritable, so unjust; and He, who is so watchful, so pitiful, so loving, so forgiving! Why cannot we slipping our hand in His each day, walk trustingly over that day's appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, and peace, and home. Why toil distrustfully to gather up manna for days yet to come, when every dewy morning shall find it freshly sprinkled at our feet? When we do get near "our Father" how wonderful seems this our distrust—how our eyes overflow, that we could make so mean a return for that all-embracing, all-bountiful, generous kindness, which is measureless as the ocean, though our short comings are numerous as its tossing waves.

LET him have his own way; allow him free use of money; suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath day; give him free access to wicked companions; call him to no account for his evenings; furnish him with no stated employmet. Pursue any one of these ways, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance if you have not to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realized the sand result, and have gone mourning to their graves.

THERE are 16,671 dogs taxed in Vermont this year at $1 each.

## Health Department.

### Arresting Hemorrhage.

A large number of deaths from wounds might be prevented if the means were immediately at hand for stopping the flow of blood from some artery. In any case the loss of blood is a disaster from which it takes a long time to recover. The means to be taken to save life must be adopted instantly, before a surgeon can be called, and therefore ought to be commonly understood. Bleeding from a vein is of little comparative consequence; that from an artery is indicated at once by coming in jets at each beat of the heart, and being of a bright scarlet color instead of purple.—If the wound be of such a character that the end of the artery can be seen, it can be readily taken up with a hook or sharp-pointed fork by any one who keeps his wits about him in spite of the sudden alarm, and tied with a strong thread. Otherwise, tie the limb between the wound and the heart, the simplest device being to bind the handkerchief around and run a stick beneath the knot, twisting it up until the requisite pressure be attained to stop the bleeding. Every intelligent person should make it his business to learn practically from some medical friend the best method of thus extemporizing a tourniquet, and the places where the compress is best applied A little knowledge of this kind will not unfrequently go a great way in saving the life of a friend.

Ordinary bleeding from small cuts or injuries may be stopped by cold water or pressure until a clot has had time to form. The wisdom of our Maker has made this wonderful provision, that as soon as blood ceases to circulate in its proper channels, or comes in contact with the air, it will coagulate. By this means a plug is formed at the mouth of an open vessel to stop the flow of blood. Cold water and various other styptics, like sulphate of iron, tannin, alum, and matico hasten this result.—*Home and Health.*

### Croup.

There are two forms of croup—the spasmodic and pseudo-membranous. The former occurs suddenly; the child usually awakening from a sleep with a shrill, hoarse cough, and difficulty of breathing It is the result of a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the throat, caused by reflex nervous excitement produced by a vitiated condition of the stomach or over excitement of the brain and spinal marrow. A hot bath, cold pack to the throat, and a few draughts of cold water will usually relieve it. If this should not succeed, four or five drops of the tincture of lobelia may be administered on a little sugar every ten or fifteen minutes, when the disease will disappear.

Pseudo-membranous croup is first manifested by slight chills and fever, soreness of the throat, hoarseness, hurried respiration, quick pulse, and general febrile excitement. The child is generally better during the day; but worse at night, when the hoarseness increases and a croupy, troublesome cough, accompanied by an expectoration of a tough, viscid mucous occurs. These symptoms are increased until the false membrane accumulates in the trachea, or upper portion of the windpipe, and the patient dies from asphyxia. It is the result of an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the upper air-passage. The treatment consists in a hot bath, hot packs applied to the throat, a mild lobelia emetic followed by ten grains of quinine, two grains of pulverized sanguinaria canadensis or blood-root, made into ten powders and one given every hour in a teaspoonful of sweetened vinegar and water. As soon as the powders have been taken one teaspoonful of acetic syrup of sanguinaria should be given every half hour. The patient should be kept quiet in bed, and be allowed only boiled milk or rice and milk as diet.

### A Small Pox Remedy.

A correspondent writes as follows: "I herewith append a recipe which has been used, to my knowledge, in a hundred cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow-pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published that recipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person.

"It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure small pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox-glove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonful of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disappears in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."—*N. Y. Citizen.*

### Turpentine in Headache.

Dr. Warburton Begbie, in the *Edenburgh Medical Journal*, recommends the use of turpentine in the severe headache which is apt to occur in nervous and hysterical women. "There is," he says, "another class of sufferers from headache, and this is composed of both sexes, who may be relieved by turpentine. I refer to the frontal headache, which is most apt to occur after prolonged mental effort, but may likewise be induced by unduly-sustained physical exertion, what may be styled the headache of a fatigued brain. A cup of very strong tea often relieves this form of headache; but this remedy, with not a few, is perilous, for, bringing relief to pain, it may produce general restlessness, and—worst of all—banish sleep. Turpentine, in doses of twenty or thirty minams, given at intervals of an hour or two, will not only remove the headache, but produce, in a wonderful manner, that soothing influence in which reference has already been made."

HICCOUGH CURED BY CHLORAL.—Dr. P F. Whitehead has recently prescribed for a patient with hiccough, which had continued for 36 hours. Various remedies were used with but little good effect, save a temporary cessation by the use of morphine hypodermically. Thirty grains of chloral hydrate gave immediate and permanent relief.—*Lancet.*

DON'T be afraid of fresh air.

## The Home Circle.

### 'Tis But a Drop.

"Tis but a drop," the father said,
And gave it to his son;
But little did he think a work
Of death was then begun.
The "drop" that lured him, when the babe
Scarce lisped his father's name,
Planted his fatal appetite
Deep in his infant frame.

"'Tis but a drop," the comrades cried,
In truant schoolboy tone;
"It did not hurt us in our robes—
It will not, now we're grown."
And so they drank the mixture up,
That reeling, youthful band;
And each had learned to love the taste
From his own father's hand.

"' Tis but a drop, I need it now,"
The staggering drunkard said;
It was my food in infancy—
My meat, and drink, and bread.
A drop—a drop—oh! let me have,
'Twill so refresh my soul!"
He took it—trembled—drank, and died,
*Grasping the flowing bowl.*

### Family Worship.

We read that Abraham, the father of the faithful went down into Egypt, being driven thither by famine. Success attended him there, so that he increased in wealth, but it was not like Canaan, the land which he had left, the land which God had shown him, the land of promise; he sojourned there for a season only, and then returned to the place where he had formerly resided. A pleasant and instructive account of that return we have in the words: "Abraham went to Bethel, the place where his tent had been from the beginning, unto the place of the altar which he had made there from the first, or beginning, and there called he on the name of the Lord." It seems that the place where his tent was, his altar was; that no sooner did he pitch his tent for himself than he erected an altar for God. This was as it should be. The tent and the altar should go together. The dwelling for a family should have its altar, around which the members of the house worship God. This was Abraham's opinion and practice. Family worship therefore is no new thing. It is as old as the days of father Abraham. It is the good old way in which the patriarchs walked. We read of the altar that Isaac raised at Beersheeba. Jacob also, whenever he fixed his habitation, did the same. And David the sweet singer of Israel, was careful to return from the public duties of state, to perform the more pleasing duty of praying with his family; for we have it upon record, 1 Chron. XVI, 43, that when on a certain occasion he had been assisting at a great and solemn ceremony, the removal of the ark from the house of Obededom to the place prepared for it, and "all the people departed every man to his house, David returned to bless his household." These examples of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and David, have been followed by believers ever since. And it is certainly a duty recognized and enjoined by the sacred scriptures; for those who keep up the service of God with their families, we find that inspiration commends, and those who neglect to do it, he threatens "The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked, but he blesseth the habitation of the just."

### What is Happiness?

That depends much upon organization and development. Happiness, speaking in the true sense of the word, increases as sensibility develops, and decreases as excitability grows. The activity of the sower forces of mind partakes strongly of the physical excitement; whereas the activity of the higher group is higher, more natural, less excitable, and more enjoyable. The more excitement there is in pleasure, the more it is adulterated. Those low in the scale of development define happiness as a "good time," where joviality and uproarious boisterousness rule the hour; while the person of higher development might not be able to find more happiness than in the woods, silent and alone, meditating, as with a book before him, yet there may be no more than the grandeur of nature to be seen. Let a picnic of rougsh go into the woods one day; and one composed of the most cultivated classes—artists, poets, philosophers, statesmen, &c.—on the next. A better illustration could not be found. The highest pleasures tranquilize, and the lowest excite and intoxicate. The happiness of life will depend upon where a man places his centre. If he makes his centre in the basilar faculties he will reap corruption; if he makes the centre in the coronal faculties he will reap life everlasting. The great majority of men would be satisfied if they could have warmth, joy, food, sleep, and the excitement of war or intoxication. The human system cannot generate enough of happiness to fill out the whole being. All our faculties cannot operate at once. Therefore distributive and successive happiness is the order of nature; and this distribution must take place on settled principles. Every man ought to determine what part of his mind he will live by. The great majority of men live in the cellar of the soul. It is time that the parlor should be more occupied, and books and pictures and music take the place of whiskey barrels, potato bins, and pork barrels.

### Christian Work.

Begin at once with the work to be done. In the family, the church, the neighborhood; in any and all the walks and ways of life, begin at once and work on; there is much to do. The summer is over, and you have had many interruptions in religious culture, within and without. Now is the time to begin again, a work never to be intermitted. Work at home, in your own heart, or your temper, your personal habits, your mode of speaking to inferiors and equals, and try to be better every day that you grow older. Do something daily to make those at home more cheerful contented and happy. Let an atmosphere of kindness and charity be around you always, and others will breathe and be glad.

Do good in the neighborhood. There is never a time when you cannot find something to do, if you want it. Charity never faileth.

You have work to do in the Church. The prayer-meeting, the mission, the Sunday school—all ask your aid, and ought to have it. If you are a church member, do your duty, your whole duty, or else quit. Be faithful with one talent or ten; but do something as well as you can.

It costs nothing, and it is worth everything, to be a faithful, working Christian, always in your place, and always ready to do with your might what your hand finds to do. Work all the time. Even in play, in rest, in recreation, so live as to be the better for it, and to make others better.

# The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

**Wednesday Morning, Nov. 29, 1871.**


# THE JOURNAL FOR 1872!

**A Rare Chance to Secure the Leading Literature of the Day!**

**CHEAPNESS COMBINED WITH SUBSTANTIALITY**

Every head of a family, in the country, should subscribe and pay for his county paper. He that attempts to raise a family without giving it the advantage of a newspaper, in this enlightened and christian age, is criminaly negligent. We think that every man, without exception, raising a family, should spend from FIVE dollars to TWENTY-FIVE dollars a year, according to his means, for this kind of education, and we hope to live to see the day when there will not be an exception to this rule in Huntingdon county.

We want every body in the county to take the JOURNAL, we don't care what party you belong to—Republican, Democrat or Temperance man. If you are a Republican, we are with you heart and soul; if a Democrat, you ought to know what we have to say about you, so that you can act and vote intelligently, and if you are a temperance man, we assure you that no one will administer severer blows upon the whiskey business than the JOURNAL will, and if the whiskey men don't like it, why let them do as they do with whiskey that is distasteful, take the less of it. We believe newspapers, like preachers and school teachers, should be on the side of morality and good order. But the JOURNAL will uphold only that which we, in our humble judgment, think to be right, regardless of consequences.

The development of the county, in every respect, will be its constant and undeviating aim, and in this respect it will be to every man's interest to subscribe for it. We want to build up Manufactures, Mechanics and the Arts on every hand, and by subscribing for the JOURNAL you assist and encourage us in our design.

The next year will be an eventful one; a President, Vice President, Governor and Congress are to be elected and a Constitutional Convention will be selected to remodel the Constitution of the State. We have outgrown the old one, and if you want to keep posted you must have the papers. Take the JOURNAL first, and if you won't take it, in the name of intelligence, take some other one, but don't be without the news.

For the purpose of distributing good Literature, in connection with the JOURNAL, which we think good enough of itself, we have arranged to furnish the following-named leading periodicals, jointly for the remarkably low price stated below:

| | Single Subscriptions | Clubbing with Journal |
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If any of our subscribers will come forward and pay up for 1871 and 1872 we will give them the advantage of these club rates, or if any of our subscribers, who have paid up, desire to take advantage of these rates and will signify the same to us, we will give them the same terms. We do this so that there may be no dissatisfaction, and to place good and cheap literature within the reach of everybody. Look at the above rates and then enclose the price (naming the Magazine) set in the last column, to us, and by due course of mail you will receive the JOURNAL and the Magazine specified. Send money at our risk when enclosed in the presence of the postmaster. Address,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Huntingdon, Penn'a.

☞ Lieut. Gov. Dunn, of Louisiana, died on last Wednesday.

☞ New York had 43 new cases of small pox reported last week.

☞ Gen. Howard recommends the closing of the Freedmen's Bureau.

☞ The attention of printers is called to the advertisement of "Solon," under our local head.

☞ Rev. Alfred Cookman, who died a week or two ago, was a graduate of Dickinson College.

☞ Congress assembles on next Monday. The session will, in all probability, be a lengthy one.

☞ The Russian Grand Duke was the great sensation at Washington. He arrived there on last Wednesday. He has returned to New York.

☞ Victor Emanual, King of Italy, has established his government at Rome. After a lapse of fourteen hundred years Italy is united once more.

☞ The President has appointed Geo. Boker, Esq., of Philadelphia, Minister to Constantinople, in the place of Wayne McVeigh., resigned.

☞ The conscientious return judge of Franklin county, under the seductive influences of a peremptory *mandamus*, has signed, or will sign, Weakley's certificate.

☞ The Harrisburg *Patriot* is constantly prating about ghosts. It must be owing to some one, connected with that establishment, being predisposed to see goblins.

☞ The great Credit Mobilier case, which was tried in the Dauphin county court, was reversed by the Supreme Court. at Pittsburgh. The State will lose heavily by this decision.

☞ The Republicans of Bedford county, in Mass Meeting assembled, have declared for Colonel Frank Jordan, present Secretary of the Commonwealth, for Governor. His nomination will be strongly urged.

☞ We assure the Pittsburgh *Post* that we are not opposed to the nomination of Col. Thomas A. Scott for President.—On the other hand we are in favor of it, because we believe that he would not be a strong adversary.

☞ We have the authority of H. G. Fisher, Esq., of this place, for saying that the report that the head-waiter of the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, died of small pox, is false. He died of pneumonia, and at his private residence. There has not been a case of small pox at the hotel.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN ARIZONA.

The shooting of a hundred Apaches in April last, three-fourths of whom were women and children; the mission of Vincent Colyer to Arizona, and his return with reports favorable to the Indians; and the subsequent report by telegraph, of the murder of F. A. Loring, of Boston, (a young author of great promise,) and others of the stage coach party passing through Kirkland Valley, Arizona, have given the Apache Indian question a prominence which has attracted the attention and enlisted the feelings of officials here and the communities generally throughout the country.

In his preliminary report to the Secretary of the Interior, and in his interview with the President, Mr. Colyer narrated the enthusiastic manner in which he was everywhere received by the Apaches, who, when informed that he was on a mission of peace, came to him, by scores and hundreds, bearing white flags. When assured that they would be protected, they expressed their willingness to go upon such reservations as might be selected, and remain there. Mr. Colyer expresses strong confidence in their peaceable disposition; but says that they have been the victims of inhuman treatment. They are pushed from place to place by the advance of the white settlers, and are deprived of their corn lands and hunting grounds. The Indian Chief Soute, of the Apache Mohawes, came in with some of his people, so prostrated by hunger and sickness, that he could not stand, and was permitted to lie down. This was at Camp Verde overlooking the Rio Verde, and about 25 miles north of the U. S. military post. Gen. Graver and staff, and Mr. Colyer were present. After the Chief Soute was fed, he rose partially, and resting upon his elbow, he replied as follows to the question why they could not provide food as formerly:

"Listen: See the white man's ranches along that valley below. Many years me and my men planted Indian corn there; but white man come and told Indian to go, or be shot with rifle. So in all the good valleys. Now, see three white men, (pointing to the mountains,) coming down with their rifles. Many white hunters go all over the mountains and get all the deer and game. Deer very scarce, and very wild now. Indian can't get near enough to kill with bow and arrow. Got no rifle; no powder. White man not give any. Says Indian will shoot white man if he gets plenty rifle."

General Graver corroborated the story of the Chief, as indicating the true cause of the helpless condition of the Apaches and other tribes in Arizona.

Mr. Colyer is now preparing his regular official report of his mission and what he accomplished. Your correspondent had a conversation with him to-day. In reply to an inquiry as to whether the murder of the stage coach party was by Indians or white men, he replied: "Probably by Indians," and continued, "I rode over the same road by stage a month ago. In passing through Kirkland Valley, near Vickenburg, the stage stopped at a tavern, and we found the family greatly excited, over the murder of an Indian. The landlord declined to give the details of the affair, but asked for seats in the stage for his wife and daughter, as they must leave or run the risk of being murdered that night by the Indians. The stage was full, but arrangements were made for the women to obtain seats. After travelling some distance the women were drawn into conversation, by their fellow passengers, and told the story as follows:

"The Indian was standing in the front door of the tavern when three white men came up the road on horseback, and demanded a Herring's rifle which the Indian held in his hand, No, was the reply, this is my gun—my property. Jump off and take it, says one to another, upon which one of the riders dismounted and reached for the rifle. The Indian stepped back. The white man sprang forward and seized the rifle, and with the butt end knocked the Indian down in the door of the tavern. We screamed, and begged the party not to murder an Indian in the tavern, or his tribe would retaliate by murdering the inmates. The Indian was dragged out and killed, and buried there in the yard, when the party mounted and rode off with his rifle. The day following, a straggling party of the same tribe of Indians, the Apache Mohawes, were coming up the road, soliciting work from the farmers along the route, as is their custom. When within a mile of the tavern where the Indian was killed, three farmers, who supposed they were coming to attack the tavern, fired into the Indians, about twenty in number, and wounded or killed several of them, who were carried off by their associates in their rapid retreat."

"This is the story," said Mr. Colyer, "as told me by these women. As the Apache Mohawes had up to this time been at peace, and were not included with those against whom General Crook was conducting his campaign; and as this branch of the tribe numbered some 2,500 people, the settlers were all in a state of consternation and alarm, and were hourly fearing an attack. The reported attack upon the stage may be one of the results."

In reply to an inquiry by your correspondent, as to the reports from California that the Chief Chochise and his men were leaving the reservation upon which he had placed them, Mr. Colyer said that it was not so. Contractors, traders, and saloon keepers were pecuniarly interested in keeping up a war with the Indians, and drawing and retaining troops in the country.—The two papers published in the Territory are in their interest, as is also an influential member of the Associated Press in California, who sent telegrams, East, in the interest of the contractors, traders, and saloon keepers. Mr. Colyer showed your correspondent a telegram just received from the Indian Agent at Sante Fe, saying that Chief Cochise and his men are on the reservation, as Mr. Colyer left them.

Your correspondent inquired if the Indians were disposed to be industrious if an opportunity to work was offered. Mr. C. said they were. Col. Green, of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, says:

"The Apache Indians furnished 100 tons of hay, for which he paid them in flour. They brought it into his camp, in White Mountains, 15 tons a day. They supplied the garrison with all the wood they used, bringing it in at the rate of 30 cords a day, using their hands and a few old broken axes to break it off, and the hay they cut with old knives. The whole was brought in to the post on their backs."

Mr. Colyer's report, when submitted, will be strengthened by testimony from officers of the army and others, in support of the peaceable and industrious disposition of the Apaches Mr. C. has had many years' experience among the Indians. He has been with the Chiefs and among the tribes of nine-tenths of all the Indians in the United States, including Alaska. He is a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and is its Secretary. And it is fair to say that his statements in reference to the Apaches are entitled to as much credit, at least, as the statements from interested parties in California, coming through the telegrams of the Associated Press. It is simply a struggle for mastery between the advocates of war and extermination, and those in favor of the peace and conciliation policy of the President and Administration. N. H. P.

## Senator Scott and the Vice-Presidency.

The following appears in the morning papers here with the approbation, it is stated, of Senator Scott: The friends of Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, feel more confident than ever of securing his nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1872, on the Republican tiket. It is their intention, however, to be guided by the feeling manifested at the Convention. They insist that if Pennsylvania is to have the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Scott seems to be the only available man in the State in public life who has kept from political dissensions among the Curtin and Cameron factions and therefore his name would be endorsed by both of these respective classes. Of course any movement looking to the nomination of Senator Scott for the Vice-Presidency will meet with strong opposition from Cameron."

The above is found in the Washington dispatch to the Pittsburg *Commercial* of Saturday. There has been a general feeling in this State, as well as among the members of Congress and officers at Washington, that Pennsylvania deserves an appropriate recognition for political services, and for reasons that are obvious to any one acquainted with the politics of the State, such recognition could no more effectively given than in the person of her promising Senator. We cannot credit the gratuitous assertion that such a movement would meet with strong opposition from Senator Cameron.

There is no other man in Pennsylvania who has held important offices as long as Senator Cameron, and we believe that we may safely say, that there is no other public man in the State whose official acts will bear closer scrutiny, and though the Senator has been spoken of in connection with that office himself, we understand that he has declined to allow his name to be used, and those who cannot injure him in any other way, resort to just such miserable means as the paragraph in this dispatch, to represent him as opposed to every other man but himself. Although it is not a matter that should influence the people in the least, we have reason to believe that our senatorial representatives have always worked for the good of the State and the Republican party in it, and there is no good reason to believe anything contrary will be done in the future.—*Meadville Republican.*

## Arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis.

NewYork, Nov. 20.

The announcment yesterday morning of the safe arrival of the lightship of the Russian frigate Svetland, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, created great excitement and a general feeling of joy throughout the city. It served at once to dispel the fears of his safety entertained by some, and to communicate to our citizens the welcome news that the long expected imperial visitor had come. The delay of his arrival beyond the anticipated time has heightened the excitement concerning his visit to America, and will undoubtedly tend to increase the enthusiasm with which he will be greeted after he has landed on our shore.

It is expected the Grand Duke will be landed in the city about 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the military will be in readiness to escort him to the Clarendon hotel, City hall, Grace church and other prominent buildings will be appropriately dressed with bunting, and as his imperial highness passes up Broadway the Trinity church bells will chime the Russian national hymn. Clarendon House alone will display the imperial flag of Russia.

The Russian squadron left Cronstadt on the 21st of August, sailing for Falmouth, England, where they arrived on the 9th of September. Here they were delayed some time by taking in fresh provisions, and on the 20th of September they sailed for Madeira, where the fleet dropped anchor on the 5th of October. Here the Grand Duke spent five days, when they weighed anchor for New York.

The Svetland left Madeira on the 10th inst., in company with the Bogatire and Abreck. On the third day out the Abreck was signalled and directed to rendezvous at New York, the Svetland taking a south westerly course to meet the trade winds. Everything went along well until the 5th of November, when they experienced a gale in which the Bogatire carried away her foretop gallant mast. On the 6th the Svetland and Bogatire lost sight of each other, the Sve and experienced very heavy weather until the 18th, when they were able to make a lunar observation and found they were in the latitude of Cape May, when they made direct for New York. The vessel was under sail a great portion of the time, having run short of coal.

## Another Horror.

*Steamer City of New London Burned—The Boat a total Wreck—A Number of the Passengers Lost—Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors.*

NEW LONDON, Nov. 22.—The City of New London, which left New York last evening, with freight only, on her regular trip to Norwich, was burned to the water's edge in Thames river, just above Ally's Point, and below Norwich. She was filled with freight. The flames were first discovered issuing from one of the ventilators. Captain Brown was on deck and ordered the boat anchored. Efforts were immediately made to extinguish the flames and after a short time were apparently successful. A rigid examination discovered no traces of fire. The anchor was hoisted, and the boat proceeded up the river. When about three miles below the city, abreast the mouth of Poquetanock Cove, fire was discovered in some cotton which was on deck. The donkey pumps were started, and the captain and engineer, aided by the crew, in less than one minute, had three streams on the fire.

Despite all their exertions the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped all the forward part of the boat. The captain seeing that all efforts to extinguish the fire were useless, ordered the boat beached, but the engineer could not start the engine. The donkey pumps were, however, still kept at work until the engineer notified the captain that he feared an explosion of the boilers, in which event all would be lost. The spread of the flames had in the meantime cut off all communication with the boats, and rendered the life preservers inaccessible. The passengers and crew then threw themselves into the water, clinging to such portions of the cargo and boat as had fallen overboard.

Those who were unable to swim had much difficulty in reaching shore. Some were picked up by the boats from floating pieces of the cargo in an exhausted condition and taken to farm houses in the vicinity, where they were cared for and resuscitated. Some half dozen of the crew and passengers are still missing, and it is feared are lost among whom is C. B. Rogers, the well known manufacturer of this city.

A train with a fire engine was taken down from the city, but too late to be of service. The wreck was drifted down stream and to leeward about quarter of a mile below Haiden's Island, where it has been abandoned by the crew, and lies fast aground just below Poquetanock cove. Trains are running down hourly, and vigilant search is making for the missing men.

## United States Laws.

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Convention between the General Post Office of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of establishing an exchange of money orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a regular exchange of money orders between the two countries. The maximum of each order is fixed at ten pound sterling, when issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and, when issued in the United States, at fifty dollars in the national paper currency of the latter country.

ART. 2. The British Post Office shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money orders issued in the United Kindom; and the United States Post Office shall have the same power in regard to all money orders issued in the United States. Each office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges or rates of commission which shall be established under this convention, and these rates shall not, in any event, be repayable. It is understood, moreover, that each office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money orders in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstance, should give rise to abuses, or cause detriment to the postal revenue.

ART. 3. Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money orders issued within it, and shall pay to the other country one per cent. on the the total amount of such orders.

ART. 4. No money order shall include a fractional part of a penny or of a cent.

ART. 5. The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of the United States, the office of exchange shall be New York, and on the part of the United Kingdom, London.

ART. 6. Any person in the United States desiring to remit to the United Kingdom a sum of money within the limits prescribed by Article I, may pay it into any post-office in the United States designated for such purpose from time to time, by the Postmaster General of that country. Such person shall, at the same time, give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United Kingdom, and his own name and address. Any person in the United Kingdom desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money within the same limits, may pay it into any money-order office of the United Kingdom giving at the same time, the name and exact address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States, and his own name and address. The receiving postmaster in either country shall, in accordance with the rules established by his postal administration, notify every such payment to the despatching exchange office. The postmaster of New York, upon receipt of every notification of that kind, shall make out and forward to the payee in the United Kingdom a money order payable in sterling at the postoffice in that country, designated by the remitter of the order, it being understood that the money orders so remitted shall be sent, in the first instance, to the controller of the money-order office in London, and shall not be subject to postage.

ART. 7. By every mail, the exchange office of each country shall send to the exchange office of the other country a certified list of sums payable in that country, and sent since the despatch of the previous list. As soon as such list has reached the New York office, and been verified, this office shall make out inland money orders in favor of the payees, for the amount specified in the list, and shall promptly forward them to the payees or to the paying office, in conformity with the regulations existing in the United States for the payment of money orders. The list forwarded to the United Kingdom shall be accompanied to the relative letters of advice of the orders entered therein, together with the orders themselves, as already settled in Article VI. After comparison with the list, the advices shall be despatched to the offices drawn upon, and the letters enclosing the orders posted for delivery. The lists, by means of which each office of exchange communicates with the other, shall be according to the forms A and B annexed.

ART. 8. The lists despatched from each office of exchange shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1, at the beginning of each year, and the entries, also, in these lists, shall have consecutive numbers, those in the lists from the United Kingdom commencing each calendar month with No. 1. Of each list despatched from New York, a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate shall, after being verified at the British office, be returned to New York.

ART. 9. Should any list fail to be received in due course, the despatching office shall, on receiving information to that effect, transmit, without delay, a duplicate of the list, duly certified as such.

ART. 10. Each office of exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the correction of any simple error which it may discover in the verification of the lists. When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall apply for an explanation from the despatching office; and this explanation shall be afforded without delay.

ART. 11. Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the postal administration of the country on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

*Art.* 12. At the close of each quarter, three copies of an account shall be prepared and transmitted by the office at London, exhibiting the balance found due on the exchanges of orders during the quarter; which balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the United States office, be paid at London; but if due by the British office, it shall be paid in New York, and always in the money of the country to which the payment is made. If pending the settlement of an accout, one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding one thousand pounds sterling, the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other. This account, and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittances, shall be in accordance with the Forms C, D, and E, annexed to this convention.

*Art.* 13. Until the two General Post Offices shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that, in all matters of account relative to money orders which shall result from the execution of the present convention, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars and eighty-six cents of the gold coin of the United States.

*Art.* 14. Each exchange office shall certify its orders to the other, in amounts designated in the denominations of the money both of the despatching and receiving country, at the rate of conversion established upon the basis of gold by Article XIII of this convention. This conversion shall be checked at the receiving office of exchange.

*Art.* 15. All payments for money orders, whether to or by the public, if not in gold, shall be made to the nearest practicable equivalent.

*Art.* 16. The value of gold coin in the United States, on deposits in paper money made in that country for payment in Great Britian, shall be determined at the exchange office of New York, according to the rate of premium on gold, on the day of receipt at that office of notification of such deposits. On the other hand, the value, in United States paper currency, of money orders certified in the lists sent from the exchange office of London to the exchange office of New York, shall be determined (also at New York) in accordance with the premium on gold on the day of the receipt of such lists.

*Art.* 17. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to and remain at the disposal of the country of origin. The British office shall therefore enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all money orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. On the other hand, the United States office shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the British office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders included in the lists despatched from the latter office which, under this article, become void.

*Art.* 18. Repayment of orders shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country where such orders were payable; and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. It is the province of each postal administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitter is to be made.

*Art.* 19. The orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country on which they are drawn.

*Art.* 20. The General Post Office in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing) for the greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post Office of the other country.

*Art.* 21. The present convention shall take effect on the first day of October next, and shall continue in force until twelve months after the date at which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Done in duplicate, and signed in London on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in Washington on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

W. MOUSELL,
[Seal of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.
JNO. A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
[Seal of the Post Office Department of the United States of America.]

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.
[Seal of the United States of America.]
By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, July 27, 1871.

## Marriages.

DAUGHERTY—EASTEP.—On the 20th of November, by the Rev. J. A. Peters, Mr. John W. Daugherty to Miss RachaelEastep, both of Alexandria.

COOK—SMITH.—On the 19th of November, at the residence of the bride, in Cole Valley, by Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Solomen Cook and Miss Mary S. Smith, all of Huntingdon, co., Pa.

SHAFER—LEFFORD.—On the 14th of November, by the Rev. J. A. Peters, Mr. Samuel S. Shafer, of Indiana county, to Miss Lettie C. Lefford, of Porter township, this county.
[Indiana county papers please copy.]

CUNNINGHAM—KNODE.—On the 16th of November, by the Rev. J. A. Peters, Mr. William R. Cunningham, of Porter twp., to Miss Emma J. Knode, of West twp.

## Deaths.

LIVINGSTON.—At his residence, in Clinton county, Ind., John Livingston, in the sixty-second year of his age. The dec'd was formerly a citizen of this county.

GEISSINGER.—On the 10th inst., of heart disease, Mrs. Jane Geissinger, wife of John Geissinger, aged 64 years and 22 days.

She was converted to God in early life and united with the M. E. Church of which she remained a faithful member until called to the church triumphant; the call was sudden On Friday of the 10th inst., while busy engaged in her domestic affairs, the Bridegroom came, she fell beneath the shadow of the cross and in a few moments the spirit of a noble christian mother had passed from earth. Her example as a devoted christian has graced her family and surrounding community with endearments which were exhibited by many in imprinting their last tribute of respect upon the silent lips of their mother in Israel. She leaves a husband and seven children to mourn her loss. L.


## New Advertisements.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A first-class brick dwelling house with nine rooms, No. 524 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. If not sold on rented before Thursday, December 7th, it will be offered at public sale, or for rent, to the highest approved bidder, at 10 o'clock on that day. Apply to

JAMES A. BROWN,
nov29-2t. Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR SALE.—

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of John Irvin, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the endersigned on the estate of John Irvin, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN D. HUGHES.

nov29, 1871.*

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

George Crawford } No. 22, Aug. Term, 1871.
*vs.* In divorce.
Harriet Crawford. }

To Harriet Crawford, respondent:

In pursuance of an order of publication in the above stated case, you are required to attend at said Court, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, to answer the complaint of the libellant, wherein he charges you with adultery, and to show cause why divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office Nov29-4t.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

Josiah M. Nathans, }
*vs.* } No. 70, Aug. Term '71
Anna M. Nathans. } In Divorce.

To Anna M. Nathans, respondent.—In pursuance of an order of publication in the above stated case, you are required to attend at said Court, on Monday, the 8th day of January 1872 to answer the complaint of the libelaint, wherein he charges you with desertion, and to show cause why divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov.29,1871–4t.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

VALUABLE FARM LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the Will of John M'Cahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

*Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1872,*

at ten o'clock, a. m.,

A TRACT OF LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing 240 acres, more or less. About 70 acres of the land are cleared, under fence, and in a pretty good state of cultivation, (now farmed by Mr. Samuel Moore,) and the remainder is well timbered, adjoining lands of George Lamp, deceased, A. P. Wilson, deceased, W. P. Orbison, Esq., Thomas Whittaker's heirs, and others. The public and leading road from Huntingdon to Hartslog Valley passes through this tract of land,

ALSO, Three adjoining Tracts of Land, situate in Porter township, containing, respectively, 164, 162 acres, warranted in the name of Wm. Smith, D. D., and 109 acres, warranted in the name of John Patton, adjoining lands of *R.* R. Bryan, Joseph O'Kain, Hahn Brothers, A. P. Wilson, Esq., deceased, Thomas Fisher, and others. On the premises are a *LOG DWELLING HOUSE, FRAME BARN*, and a good spring, in tenure of Samuel Moore. A part of this land is cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. The public roads leading from Huntingdon to Hartslog Valley and to Alexandria pass through these tracts.

These tracts will be sold as one body, or separately, as purchasers may desire.

Persons desiring information respecting the above described lands, will please call upon either of the undersigned, or upon J. Simpson Africa, Esq., in Huntingdon.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN K. M'CAHAN,
JOHN CRESSWELL,
[Executors of John M'Cahan, deceased.
Nov.29,1871,–ts.

SIX REASONS WHY
You should insure in
*THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INS., CO.,*
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,

INCORPORATED in 1847.
Dividends paid, $1,950,000.
Losses paid, $2,000,000.
Fund Accumul'd, $4,000,000
Cash Dividends declared Annually.
Income for 1870, $1,200,748.

1st. Because it is one of the oldest companies in the country, and past the day of experiments.
2d. Because it is the Only Purely Mutual Company in the State. Every policy holder is a member of the Company, entitled to all its advantages and privileges, having the right to vote at all elections for trustees, and thus has an influence in its management.
3d. Because it has the largest accumulated fund of any Life Insurance Company in the State.
4th. Because by economical management its ratio of expenses to total income is less than that of any Company in the State. (See official Insurance reports).
5th. Because it has declared *More Dividends in Number*, and of a larger average *Percentage*, than any Company in the United States.
For example: Policy No. 16, for $5000, has been paid to the *Widow of a Philadelphia Merchant*, upon which 23 *Dividends* has been declared averaging 57 *Per Cent. Had these Dividends Been Used to Purchase Additions To This Policy*, $6046.00 *More Would Have Been Realized, Making The Policy Worth* $11,046.00.
6th. Because it is liberal in its management, prompt in its settlement, safe beyond contingency, and its rates are as low as any good company in the country.

*Principal Features.*—Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to the insured.

Samuel C. Huey, President,
Samuel E. Stoves, Vice-President,
John W. Horner, Asst. Vice Pres. and Actuary,
H. S. Stephens, Secretary.
R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent,
nov29- Huntingdon, Pa.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House, All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,71–6m


## Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. ACCOM. | UP TRAINS. MAIL | STATIONS. | DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM. | DOWN TRAINS. MAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| LE 5 40 | LE 8 10 | Huntingdon | AR 9 00 | AR 4 38 |
| 5 47 | 8 29 | Long Siding | 8 29 | 4 29 |
| 6 00 | 8 34 | McConnellstown | 8 24 | 4 13 |
| 6 07 | 8 41 | Pleasant Grove | 8 27 | 4 06 |
| 6 20 | 8 53 | Marklesburg | 8 14 | 3 51 |
| 6 33 | 9 06 | Coffee Run | 8 02 | 3 36 |
| 6 40 | 9 14 | Rough and Ready | 7 53 | 3 28 |
| 6 54 | 9 28 | Cove | 7 38 | 3 13 |
| 7 00 | 9 35 | Fishers Summit | 7 33 | 3 08 |
| 7 30 | 10 00 | Saxton | 7 00 | 2 52 |
| 7 47 | 10 18 | Riddlesburg | 6 43 | 2 34 |
| 7 54 | 10 26 | Hopewell | 6 37 | 2 26 |
| 8 12 | 10 46 | Pipers Run | 6 20 | 2 08 |
| 8 32 | 11 06 | Tatesville | 6 00 | 1 48 |
| 8 47 | 11 26 | Bloody Run | 5 48 | 1 34 |
| 8 52 | 11 35 | Mount Dallas | 5 44 | 1 30 |
| 8 59 | 11 52 | Ashcom's Mills | 5 37 | 1 22 |
| 9 04 | 11 35 | Lutzville | 5 33 | 1 18 |
| 9 09 | 11 40 | Hartley's Mills | 5 29 | 1 14 |
| 9 16 | 11 47 | Jamesons | 5 22 | 1 07 |
| AR 9 23 | 11 54 | Bedford | LE 5 15 | 1 00 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 7 25 | LE 10 05 | Saxton, | AR 7 10 | AR 2 45 |
| 7 35 | 10 20 | Coalmont | 6 55 | 2 30 |
| 7 40 | 10 25 | Crawford | 6 50 | 2 5 |
| AR 7 50 | AR 10 35 | Dudley | LE 6 40 | LE 2 15 |
| | | Broad Top City | | |

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Phillipsburg, Manch Chunk, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 5.42 and 9.15 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.20, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 8.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 1.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m. for Pieregrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lanca

# e Huntingdon Journal.

dnesday Morning, Nov. 29, 1871.


ADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monening of each month, in Brown's building.
KEDRON STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the uesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
IATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ig, third floor, Leister's building.
NY HOK CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
APAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every day evening, third floor, Lester's building.
NG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
r 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in House.
N COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each
RTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- evening, in Smith's building.
RTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth y of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, Y. M. C. A. room.
RTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

ist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAN- Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
olic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. ss first three Sundays in every month.
ngelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. es on Sabbath: 10½ a m., 7 p. m.
nan Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. es on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
odist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. es on Sabbat.: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
estant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
byterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Ser- on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

## ORTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SEC- OND SESSION.

—A gentleman residing in ngton, D. C., who has had a large newspaper exce, and is in a position to secure early intelligence ial and contemplated movements in Congress and partments, will supply a daily or weekly letter to two additional newspapers during the winter, on able terms.

r to the Editor of the Huntingdon JOURNAL, or ad- 'SOLON," 734 Twelfth St., Washington, D. C.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

### HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

st week I gave notice to all persons id to me, residing in Huntingdon, that the 25th inst., their accounts would be d in the hands of an officer. I am makut bills, at THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, vill put them in the hands of a Justice ut delay. I have been compelled to do I could neither beg, coax, or scare you, will now try what virtue there is in a ions.

ose residing *out of town* will be given until day, December 9th, to settle their indness. Where I am forced to bring suit charge my advertised terms for subscrip- $3 00 per year. My books *must* be set- and ALL persons failing to attend to this e will find their accounts in the hands of proper officer for collection, after the specified.

2-2t. J. A. NASH.

## f Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

member the poor.

rrisburg has pig races.

ursday is Thanksgiving.

od boys stay at home nights.

noying—Printing office bores.

ating—Scarlet fever, in this place.

ieves are operating in Mifflin county.

e latest hat out is called the "Alexis."

toons reports ten deaths from small pox.

e hog-committee were busy on Sunday.

olves are troubling Juniata county farm-

e we to have a rifle tournament this win-

fflin county school teachers institute this

mpleted—The Sunbury and Lewistown oad.

ro inches of snow fell in this place on ay last.

e brick house for sale or rent on Washon street.

e squeal of dying porkers is heard in y direction.

ve you paid the printer? If not, do so re you sleep.

e woman-suffragists meet in Convention week in Pittsburgh.

th saint and sinner stood on slippery es on Sunday morning.

e post office will be closed from 10 a. m. p. m. on Thanksgiving day.

owding the thing a little—The fellow who e an attempt to sleigh on Friday.

all the nuisances extant, the printing e bore carries off the blue ribbon.

le bills printed at this office at short noin good style, and at cheap rates.

e post office, at Tyrone, was burglarized, other night, of one thousand letters.

ne hundred and thirty-three deaths in adelphia, last week, from small pox.

ndiary fires are so numerous in Lancasounty that farmers employ night watch-

ome again—Over, of the Hollidaysburg *ster*, from his western trip, and he looks

large machine shop and foundry was deyed by fire, at Columbia, on Wednesday t of last week.

n exchange suggests that church collecs would be materially increased if taken by young ladies.

man named Joseph Harpster, of Franksn township, Blair county, fell dead from horse, the other day.

We understand all places of business will losed on Thursday. Take due notice and ern yourselves accordingly.

physician has discovered that the night e, in nine cases out of ten, is produced n owing a bill to the printer.

he Bethlehem *Times* says the surest sign of ld, hard winter, is the number of marriages lished in all parts of the State.

ay the printer his just dues, and by so doenhance your chances of receiving a safe sport to the other side of Jordan.

paper was received at the Bethlehem postce, last week, addressed to the "Professor Earthquakes, Lehigh University."

an Altoonian, named Geo. Arble, killed two gs, the other day, that weighed respectively and 610 pounds. Some pork, that.

Mr. David Zook, of Morris toweship, Mifflin unty, shot a bear, the other day, which ked the beam to the tune of 240 pounds.

Our young friend, H. Clay Saxton, of this ce, cagged three wild turkeys on Thursday rning last. As a "huntist," Clay is a sucss.

One of Eve's frail daughters, who has been ing around loose" for some time past, was nished quarters in our county prison on nday evening.

Mr. Blain McCormick, yard dispatcher, at toona, was presented with an elegant gold ker and handsome chain by his admirers in at city, the other day.

A free fight came off at a shanty, on Seventh eet, on Wednesday night, which resulted in couple of the participants being provided th quarters in Fort Ncely.

Loring Jones, of Lewisburg, had three teeth ocked out of his mouth by being struck be- een the chin and nose while playing "shin-." Was Jones "shineying" on his own side?

Yenter's Hall, this (Tuesday) evening, will ablaze with the French Can Can Troupe, e only one on this side of the waters. "Paris Gas Light" is red hot, so Harry Conrad, e gentlemanly agent says, and he knows.

We understand quite a serious fracas came on Railroad street, on Saturday night. As ual, whiskey was the cause of it. The parcipants have been held to bail to answer at e next term of Quarter Session.

A lady editor of a western paper advertises for a husband, and says he must be a printer, and have a press. Our Paul wonders what kind of a press she wants, and says, "if she means a press to his bosom, he is her honeysuckle."

The bones of Hannibal, the monster elephant, who died at Centreville, Bedford county, in 1865, and whose remains were interred there, were removed recently, by Prof. Boyd, of the Chicago Medical College. It took two large store boxes and a hogshead to hold them.

A reckless young man in Erie asked a young lady at a ball to dance with him, without waiting for an introduction. The next thing he did was to dance against the fist of the girls beau so forcibly that his nose was reduced to a fragmentary state by the concussion.

A printer, named Charles Beuce, has been operating in various places, to the disadvantage of hotel keepers.—*Exchange.*

We know one who "operated" to our "disadvantage," last week, by relieving us of a portion of our wardrobe. For particulars see another column.

A REAL LIVE GHOST STORY.—In the neighboring county of Bedford, resides a noble son of toil, whose head and beard are now silvered over with the frosts of many winters, named Bridenthal. He is to this day, an active, energetic man, who fears neither man nor devil, and has much less belief in ghosts than either of the first named parties. We have known him for years, and surely we have known him to be an excellent citizen, yet he has always been the champion of the weak against the strong, and in behalf of Right and Justice he has fought, single handed, his hundred battles, nor did he ever stop to consider the result of the contest, not he, he only wanted to know that some one was being imposed upon and he was ready for the affray, and beneath his ponderous blows the aggressor found it convenient to do the fair thing. This was many years ago when the common schools had not done as much for the elevation of the race as they have since done.

A long time since, Bridenthal secured a residence in St. Clairsville, a small village named in honor of General Arthur St. Clair, who was the first Prothonotary of Bedford county, about ten miles from Bedford, on the public road leading to Hollidaysburg, and moved into it. A short time after Bridenthal occupied the house he learned that a report was in circulation, among the neighbors, that the house was haunted, and that the immediately preceding occupant had left it on that account. He was very much annoyed at the report, not that he cared anything about it, as far as he himself was concerned, but lest the family, which consisted of an excellent wife and a number of small children, should hear it and become alarmed. The report was, to the effect, that uncarthly noises, something like the moaning and wheezing of a child, were heard to issue from the house, at all hours of the night. It was but a short time until the family was terribly alarmed and Bridenthal's worst fears realized.

One night he was aroused, from a sound sleep, by his wife, who was in a wild state of trepidation, and his attention called to a peculiar moaning and wheezing noise, such a peculiar noise as he had never before heard. He did all he could to allay the fears of his wife, but fear of the supernatural is difficult to remove. He invented many plausible theories to account for the unnatural noise. And yet he had considerable difficulty in reconciling himself to them. The truth of it is, that the man who, in daylight, under the eye of his officer and the flag of his country, will march up to the cannon's mouth, will tremble, at the rustling of the leaves, in the woods, at night. Bridenthal did not like it a bit. But he composed himself as best he could, until daylight, when his head and nerves would be steadier. Several sleepless nights thus passed away, and ever and anon the noises were to be distinctly heard. The neighborhood was very much alarmed, and the house became famous in a few days.

No traces, however, were visible of anything that could produce the noise. At last Bridenthal, who is a man of strong common sense, and who laughed at the idea of a ghost, determined to make a thorough investigation. Attached to the rear of the house was a summer kitchen, which was seated almost flat upon the ground. He procured a lever and pried up one end of this structure, when out popped a cat, and ran up the street. It stopped short, when a few yards away, and made the same noise that they had heard, night after night, and began to retch, and in a short time it relieved itself of something, and on examination it was found to be a bone of a chicken, which had, evidently, been fast in its throat for a long time. There were no noises of the kind heard after this. It were well always to do as Mr. Bridenthal did, and there would be a very agreeable termination of all ghost stories.

A THIEVING "TRAMP."—We think it our duty to warn our brethren of the press to keep both eyes open for a drunken, worthless, thieving jour printer named John R. Keelly, alias Foster, alias the devil knows who. He visited this place last week, and after *begging* money sufficient to keep him drunk for two days, on Wednesday night he took his departure for parts unknown—he should be in the country where it is unnecessary to kindle fires at night—taking with him, from this office, a heavy beaver overcoat, a new cloth sack coat, of a bluish cast, in the pocket of which was a memorandum book, containing two passes, and greenbacks sufficient to keep him drunk for a few days. Said individual is about 5 feet 6 inches high, slimly built, swarthy complexion, long black hair and moustache, slightly sprinkled with gray. While here he wore a cap, *part* of a pair of canvass gaiters, a black frock coat—rather seedy looking—and *half* a pair of pantaloons. He talks glibby, and at first sight would be taken for an honest man, but upon closer scrutiny, any person, acquainted with physiognomy, could detect the true character of this thieving vagabond. Rascality is depicted in his countenance, and his every action characterises him as a first-class scoundrel, who lives by begging and stealing from members of a profession which he disgraces. We hereby give notice to all *professional* "tramps" to give the JOURNAL establishment a wide berth in their wanderings, as we have "shut down," now, henceforth, and forever, on all such nuisances. As far as we are concerned, these professional beggars can find quarters in the poor houses of the country or starve. We again warn our brethren of the quill to be on the alert for this thief and drunken desperado, and we ask, as a special favor, that they give him the benefit of this notice. Go for him!

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS.—Old Santa Claus has established his headquarters at the Bee Hive Grocery, for the present season, and Toys and every imaginable article suitable for Holiday Presents are there in great abundance. Up to this time several car loads of goods have been received, and more are being manufactured expressly for this establishment, so that by the time the Holiday season fairly sets in there will be a stock on hand equal to any outside of Philadelphia or New York. Corbin has several tons of Fancy and Common Candies on hand, and is prepared to fill orders for any amount, on the shortest notice, and at LOWER terms than the same articles can be purchased in the east. If you want to save money send your orders to the Bee Hive.

The new M. E. Church, at Mapleton, will be dedicated on Sunday, December 3d. Several distinguished ministers will be present. The public are cordially invited.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—*Killed by Falling from a Building.*—Yesterday morning soon after seven o'clock, a terrible accident occurred which resulted in the death of Mr. Richard Greenland, carpenter, who lived on Maple street, near Eleventh. He had the contract for the woodwork of Williams' brick block, which is now being erected on Court Avenue, opposite the Turner block, and was engaged in setting a joint on the top of the building when the accident occurred, which ended his life. He, in company with two of his men, had gone to the top of the building soon after seven o'clock, where they at once went to lay the joist. The deceased and one of his men, named Davis, were working near each other, and as they were so engaged Mr. Greenland happened to stand on the brick wall, with his face toward the inside of the building, in order to lift the end of the joist. As he was doing so, one of the bricks on which he stood gave way, and he fell backward to the roof of the store of Mr. Newman, which adjoins the Williams' block, thirty two feet below where he was standing, and, falling on his head, was instantly killed. The two men who were at work with him on the building, at once lowered themselves to the roof of Newman's store, where Mr. Greenland was lying, and found that he was quite dead. His head having struck the corner of a brick which was lying on the spot on which he fell, his skull was found to be crushed in, and death must have resulted instantaneously. His body was taken from the roof of Mr. Newman's store as soon as possible, and taken home, his wife having first been apprised of the melancholy fate of her husband, by some friend of the family. Mr. Greenland had lived in Des Moines for about ten years, and was very much respected by all who knew him. He has always been known as a straightforward, hardworking, industrious man. He leaves a wife and two children, one eight years of age, and the other only a year old, to mourn his untimely loss. His remains were last night taken to Saline, Jefferson county, to be there interred. Yesterday afternoon, funeral exercises were conducted at his house by Elder Nash, at which there were present a large number of sympathizing friends of the friends.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Oct. 27th.*

Christmas is coming, and everybody wants something nice. All they have to do is to call at Corbin's and get their nice Doll and all kinds of Toys.

PROF. JOHN C. CLARKSON.—We had the pleasure of taking by the hand, one day last week, our highly esteemed friend, and colaborer, of former years, Prof. J. C. Clarkson, now connected with the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School. He is an accomplished, genial gentleman, and one of the most successful teachers in Central Pennsylvania. We became acquainted with Mr. Clarkson when located at Bloody Run, Bedford county, and we remember, with him, making almost the entire canvass of that county, in the year 1864, starting in at Bridgeport and coming out at Woodberry and winding up at Bedford. Most of his speeches, in that campaign, were marked by great clearness, and were delivered with splendid effect. We performed heavier labor in that canvass than we have ever performed since, which, we suppose, was also the case of Mr. Clarkson. We labored hard then to elevate some persons to office, at our own expense, who, in all probability, "went back on us" before our words were cold. This has generally been our experience. In the spring following, Mr. Clarkson was a candidate for County Superintendent of Common Schools, of Bedford county, and came within six or seven votes of being elected. He shortly afterwards left the county, and for the last few years has been connected with the above school, where he has been brilliantly successful. Long may he wave.

All kinds of China Toys on hand. Fancy Candies, put up in pound boxes, just the thing for Holiday gifts. Call at the Bee Hive.

HUNTINGDON, Nov. 20, 1871.

*Mr. Editor:*—The Ladies of the Relief Society beg leave to state, through your columns, for the benefit of those who responded so promptly to their call for aid for the North West; that two W boxes of bedding and clothing, (and bag of potatoes, the contribution of Mr. Jno. Thompson of Mount Union,) have been forwarded, freight free, by Penna. Central, and they are now preparing a third, which they expect to send to Chicago during the latter part of this week.

They would be glad to receive contributions for it also, in money, clothing, groceries, ect., which can be left with Mrs. W H. Woods, at whose house the next box will be packed.

One box was sent to Relief Committee at Green Bay; the other, in answer to an appeal which we give below, being an extract from a letter received by one of our number from a friend:

"We have just formed a Relief Association for assisting the destitute in our congregation, also any special class which may come to our knowledge—such persons as have not been able to yet help from the *General Fund.*

"In the multiplicity of its duties, the G. R. Association often neglects persons who are really needy. Many of us having knowledge of such cases, we have concluded it is our duty to take up a special work, but our only way for carrying it on, is by donations from a distance, as most of our members have lost so much by the fire, that they are unable to give much, if anything, to such a fund.

If your town or church has not already done all you can, could you not send *us* something? You may be sure that anything *we* receive will go to those only who need it, which, I am sorry to say, is not, cannot always be the case, in such a large body as the G. R. A.

You may ask *what* shall we send? we say anything, anything ever used by man, woman or child, as there are many families who only got away from the fire with what they had on.

I hope if you *can*, you will do something for us; it would make your heart sick to hear the tales of distress that we hear, and *no way to help them.* I sometimes feel like leaving the city to get rested from the continued excitement we have, but if it were right, I cannot leave my household duties.

Boxes should be directed Fullerton Ave. Relief Society, care General Stockton, General Fright Agent, Chicago. Send the bill of lading when you start the goods, and put a note into the box telling where it was sent from.

Truly yours,

A. G. W.

RELIEF COMMITTEE, Huntingdon, Pa.—Your goods for relief of sufferers by late fires in this State have arrived in good order. Please accept our thanks for your generous sympathy and aid. In answer to your inquiry, we would say we need now pork, flour, hay, grain and money. We have clothing plenty.

W. R. BOUSE,
M. T. BAILEY,
W. C. E. THOMAS,
Com. of Relief.

Green Bay, Wis., Nov. 16, 1871.

D. S. Africa has just opened the largest assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Pen Knives, Pocket Books, Toys, and Fancy Articles in Huntingdon. Call and see.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Huntingdon Light Infantry, N. G. of Pa., held on the 19th inst., to take action on the death of Private George Couts, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our late comrade, George Couts, after long and honorable service as a soldier during the late Rebellion, and after passing safely through all the dangers incident to such a life, has come to a sudden and violent death under circumstances in which danger was so little to be expected that it could scarcely be guarded against:

Resolved, That in the deportment of Comrade Couts, as a soldier and gentleman, we have an example which we may well remember and follow, and that to do so will make us better as members of society and as members of the military organization to which we belong.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be spread at large upon the records of the Company, that these resolutions be published in the newspapers of the borough, and that a copy of them be presented to the family of the deceased.

W. K. BURCHINELL,
J J. HIGHT,
MILTON S. LYTLE,
Committee.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT THE JOURNAL.—The writer of the following note, called upon us during Court, and stopped the JOURNAL, on his return home, the family, a very intelligent one, induced him to order it again:

HILL VALLEY, Nov. 20, 1871.

MR. J. R. DURBORROW, *Dear Sir:*—Please continue sending the JOURNAL. After I arrived home and told my family that I had stopped the JOURNAL they insisted so hard that I should send for it again that I shall request you to send it to me. Send last weeks issue as that will close the link. Yours truly,

M. MYERS.

Take a peep in D. S. Africa's Variety Store and see the animals on wheels, the Walking Baby and the Gymnasts.

PROMOTION.—Our young friend, James A. Stewart, of this place, who has been a brakeman on the passenger trains of the Pa. Central for some years past, was, on Friday last, promoted to the position of Baggagemaster. We are happy to notice this promotion of our young friend; but it could not be otherwise, as he discharged the duties of his first position in such a satisfactory manner as to win the confidence of his employers. "Jeemes" is an ex devil of ours, and we take great pleasure in witnessing his success in life. Long may he wave.

All kinds of Cakes constantly on hand, and baked to order, at the Bee Hive. This is the place to buy in order to save money.

FIRE.—On last Wednesday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, fire was discovered in the stable in the rear of the "Broad Top House," which, being frame, was, in a few minutes, almost entirely consumed. The flames were happily arrested and but little damage done beyond the destruction of the stable, though in close proximity to many valuable buildings. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Send in your orders not only for Candies, but for Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, &c., &c.—All these articles can be had at the Bee Hive, and by calling there first you will avoid the trouble and inconvenience of running from place to place to replenish your stock.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned desire, in this public manner, to express their gratitude to those good citizens of Hutingdon, who, at the fire in Leister's stable on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., by their noble and disinterested efforts, succeded in saving our adjoining properties from the ravages of the flames.

JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM,
H. LEISTER,
DAVID BLAIR.

Huntingdon, Pa., November 24, 1871.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Martin Brumbaugh, of South Woodberry twp., was dangerously hurt, on Monday last, by the bursting of a circular saw which he was attending. A piece of the saw struck him in the breast, cutting some of the bones and making an ugly and dangerous wound. When last heard from, hopes were entertained of his recovery. Mr. Brumbaugh is a brother of Commissioner J. S. Brumbaugh and a very worthy man.—*Bedford Gazette.*

ACCIDENTS.—One day last week Mr. Brant was thrown from a buggy and seriously scratched and bruised.

On last Saturday Mr. Davidson, the General Agent for Juniata Valley Fire Insurance Company, was, also, thrown from a buggy and had his leg broken above the ankle.

Mr. W. W. Sheibley has retired from the Morrison House, and Mr. Clover, of McVeytown, takes his place. See card in another column.

LITERARY NOTICES.—HARPERS' MAGAZINE, for December, is a capital number. It contains articles on The Eternal City; An Autumn Memory; The Haunted Lake; French Royal Chateaux; Witnesses; A Good Investment; Jonny Mingo; The First American Expedition; The Old Norse Colonies of Greenland; The American Baron; Henry Brougham; The Darkness and the Dawn; The Arithmetic of God; Bella's Beginnings; Not To-Day; Apian Psychology and Sociology; In the Heart of a Hill; Last Days; Editor's Literary Record, Scientific Record, Historical Record and Drawer. Harper & Bros., New York. Price $4 per annum. For sale at Blair's Book Store.

YOUNG FOLKS, for December, is a charming number. It is the grandest juvenile Magazine published. This number contains: Jack Hazzard and his Fortunes; In the Fisher's Hut (poem); A Trip to the Big Trees; Bluebirds in Autumn (poem); How Tommy rode the Horse to Water; The Dog of Melrose and his Mistress; Fido's Fancies (poem); Major Nash and his Bear Stories; A Stormy Day's Pastime; The Story of the Pansy; "Give them Mothers" (poem); Our Young Contributors; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box. Price $2 a year. For sale at Blair's Book Store.

EVERY SATURDAY.—With the close of the year 1871, *Every Saturday* will drop its pictorial character. Its last number in pictorial form will bear date December 30, 1871. On and after January 1, 1872, its publication will be continued in the original character in which, during a period of four years (1866–1869), it gained the highest favor from many thousands of intelligent and thoughtful readers throughout the country. The publishers confidently hope by making it emphatically "A Journal of Choice Reading" to commend it, not only to its earlier readers, but to those who, during the two years of its publication as an illustrated journal, have afforded it the most substantial tokens of their appreciation and good will.—*Standard.*

AMERICAN HOMES.—The December number of this popular dollar magazine contains several excellent illustrations, and interesting articles or stories by Col. Thos. W. Knox, Col. R. H. Conwell, Julius A. Palmer, Jr., Geo. E. McNeill, C. Henry St John, Miss Mary E. Leonard, Edwin Ballard, and other able and fascinating writers. The various departments devoted to The Household, Table Talk, Sabbath Thoughts, Physiology, Our Boys and Girls, Witty Sayings and Doings, Farm and Garden, Mechanics and Artisans, Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Grand Army, and Knights of Pythias, are filled with interesting and appropriate matter. The words and music of a popular humorous song are also given. This magazine which is only one dollar a year, is meeting with great success. It is for sale by all newsdealers, and is circulated for subscription by agents who work on cash commissions, and are wanted in every city and town in America. Chas. H. Taylor & Co., 51 Water St., Boston, are the publishers.

"CHRISTMAS CHIMES."—A choice collection of Christmas Carols. Just published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. It is issued in pamphlet form, Psalmody size, and contains the following Hymns:

Babe of Bethlehem—Brightest and Best—Christ is Born—Christmas is here—Come, ye Faithful—Hail to the Lord—Hark! the Angles—Holy Voices—Expected Jesus—Babe is born—Holy Night—Christmas Eve, Little Children—Star of Bethlehem—Merry Christmas—Noel! Noel!—Christmas Tree—Whisperings in Heaven—Snow on the Ground—and While Shepherds Watched.

Sent, post-paid, for 20 cents each; 50 for $8; 100 for $15.

Sent, per express, 500 for $65; 1000 for $120

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for December is to hand, containing nineteen choice pieces of Vocal and Instrumental Music, all of which can be had for 30 cents. It seems hard to believe that so much can be furnished for such a small sum, but *we know* that it is. It comes regularly every month, and contains nothing but good music.

Bound volumes for 1871 are offered, postpaid, for $5. They come elegantly bound in crimson cloth, gilt sides and edges, and are guaranteed to contain $50 worth of choice Piano Music, (some 200 pieces.) If ordered per express, $4.50 will secure it. We would advise all those seeking Holiday Presents to bear this work in mind. Music is always a proper present to a lady, and in no other shape can the same amount of good music be bought. It is published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New-York.

AN OPENING.—We know of a good opportunity for some enterprising person or persons to buy out a store in a railroad town. The present firm is doing a good business, and trade still increasing. For particulars address

MERCHANT,
"Herald" office,
nov22-2t. Tyrone, Pa.

POSTAL ROUTES IN HUNTINGDON AND BEDFORD COUNTIES.—Proposals will be received at the Contract Office, of the Post Office Department, until 3 p. m., of March 1, 1872, (to be decided on or before March 30, 1872) for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1876, on the routs, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified. *All bids of* $5000 *and upwards, must be accompanied by a check or draft, of not less than five per cent. of such bid.*

2889 From Chambersburg, by St. Thomas, Mount Parnel, Loudon, M'Connellsburg, Harrisonville, Ray's Hill, and Bloody Run, to Bedford, 56 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Chambersburg daily, except Sunday, at 1.30 p. m.
Arrive at McConnellsburg by 6 p. m.
Leave McConnellsburg daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m.
Arrive at Chambersburg by 10 a. m.;
Leave McConnellsburg daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m;
Arrive at Bedford by 11.30 a. m.
Leave Bedford daily, except Sunday, at 11 a. m.
Arrive at McConnellsburg by 6.30 p. m.
This route will be let subject to curtailment, by reason of railroad extensions from Chambersburg and Bedford.

2897 From Lewistown to Strode's Mills, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lewistown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m.
Arrive at Strode's Mills by 6 p. m;
Leave Strode's Mills Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p. m;
Arrive at Lewistown by 3 p. m.

2898 From Newton Hamilton to Atkinson's Mills, 5 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Newton Hamilton Tuesday and Friday at 6 p. m.
Arrive at Atkinson's Mills by 7.15 p. m.
Leave Atkinson's Mills Tuesday and Friday at 4 p. m.
Arrive at Newton Hamilton by 5.30 p. m.

2899 From Reedsville, by Kishacoquillas, Belleville, Mennо, Allenville and Airy Dale, to Mill Creek, 25 miles and back, six times a week to Belleville, 9 miles, and three times a week the residue
Leave Reedsville daily, except Sunday, at 4 p. m.
Arrive at Belleville by 6.30 p. m.
Leave Belleville daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Reedsville by 8.30 a. m.
Leave Belleville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Mill Creek by 11 a. m.
Leave Mill Creek Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m.
Arrive at Belleville by 3 p. m.

2902 From Vineyard Mills to Mount Union, 6 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at vineyard Mills.

2903 From Mount Union, by Aughwick Mills, Shirleysburg, Orbisonia and Shade Gap, to Burnt Cabins, 20 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Mount Union daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Burnt Cabins by 3 p. m.
Leave Burnt Cabins daily, except Sunday, at 5 a. m.
Arrive at Mount Union by 11 a. m.

2904 From Mount Union, by Hill Valley and Saltillo, to Three Springs, 14 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mount Union Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Three Springs by 6 p. m.
Leave Three Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Mount Union by 10 a. m.

2905 From Mapleton Depot, by Hair's Valley, Hubbelsville, New Grenada and Spearsville (n. o.) to Well's Tannery 29 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mapleton Depot Saturday at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Wells Tannery by 4 p. m.
Leave Wells Tannery Friday at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Mapleton Depot by 4 p. m.
Proposal invited for twice a week service, also for extension from Wells Tannery, by Graceys Store (n. o.) to Ray's Hill.

2906 From Mill Creek, by Colfax, Calvin, Cassville, Tod, and Eagle Foundry, to Broad Top, 26 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mill Creek Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Cassville by 8.30 p. m.
Leave Cassville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Mill Creek by 12 m.
Leave Cassville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Broad Top by 10 a. m.
Leave Broad Top Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Cassville by 4 p. m.

2907 From Broad Top by New Grenada, Dublin Mills and Fort Littleton to Burnt Cabins, 22 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Broad Top Tuesday and Friday at 11 a m.
Arrive at Burnt Cabins by 4 p. m.
Leave Burnt Cabins Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m.
Arrive at Broad Top by 3 p. m.
Proposals invited for tri-weekly service.

2908 From Three Springs by Dublin Mills, Hustontown and Harrisonville to Sipe's Mills, 30 miles and back once a week.
Leave Three Springs Friday 7 a. m.
Arrive at Sipe's Mills Saturday at 5 p. m.
Leave Sipe's Mills Saturday at 7 a. m;
Arrive at Three Springs by 5 a. m.

2909 From Orbisonia, by Meadow Gap, Maddensville, Fort Littleton and Knobsville, to M'Connellsburg, 25 miles and back twice a week.
Leave Orbisonia Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Fort Littleton by 5 p. m.
Leave Fort Littleton Tuesdays and Saturday at 7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Orbisonia by 11.30 a. m.
Leave Fort Littleton Monday and Friday at 8.30 a. m.
Arrive at M'Connellsburg by 11.30.
Leave M'Connellsburg Monday and Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Fort Littleton by 4 p. m.
Proposals invited for three times a week service.

2910 From Dudley to Broad Top, 2½ miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departure and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Broad Top.

2911 From Huntingdon by Wilsonia (n. o.) to Donation, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Huntingdon Monday and Friday at 4 p. m.
Arrive at Donation by 6 p. m.
Leave Donation Monday and Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Huntingdon by 3 p. m.

2912 From Shaver's Creek, by Cottage, Neff's Mills, Manor Hill, Saulsburgh, Enisville, M'Aley's Fort, and Greenwood Furnace to Belleville 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Shaver's Creek Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10.30 a. m. or on arrival of mail train.
Arrive at Belleville by 5 p. m.
Leave Belleville, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m.
Arrive at Shaver's Creek by 12 m.
Proposals invited for six times a week service to McAlevy's Fort, (14 miles,) and three times a week the residue.

2913 From Spruce Creek by Colerain Forge, Franklinville, Graysville, Rock Spring, Pine Grove Mills, Boalsburgh, and Linden Hall, to Centre Hall, 30 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Spruce Creek daily, except Sunday, at 9 a. m.
Arrive at Centre Hall by 6 p. m.
Leave Centre Hall daily except sunday, at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Spruce Creek by 3 p. m.

2914 From Warriorsmark to Olivia, 2½ miles and back, six times a week by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Warriorsmark.

2915 From Rays Hill, by Ackersville, Gapsville, Emmaville, Locust Grove, Sideling Hill, and Warfordsburg, to Hancock (Md.) 28 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Ray's Hill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Hancock by 4 p. m.
Leave Handcock Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Ray's ill by 3 p. m.

92 From Bloody Run by Clearville, Robinsonville, Buck Valley, and Franklin Mills, to Warfordsburg, 30 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bloody Run Tuesday and Friday at 7. a. m.
Arrive at Warfordsburg by 3 p. m.
Leave Warfordsburg Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Bloody Run by 4 p. m.

2926 From Mount Dallas Station (n. o) to Bedford, 6½ miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with the mail trains, in a manner satisfactory to the postmaster at Bedford.
This route will not be let; covered by railroad service.

2927 From Clearville by Percell and Green Point to Orleans Cross Roads, West Va. 75 miles and back twice a week.
Leave Clearville Tuesday and Saturday at 10.30 a. m.
Arrive at Purcell by 1.30 p. m.
Leave Purcell Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Clearville by 9 a. m.
Leave Purcell Monday and Friday at 10 a. m.
Arrive at Orleans Cross Roads by 2 p. m.
Leave Orleans Cross Roads Monday and Friday at 3. p. m.
Arrive at Purcell by 7 p. m.

2928 From Bedford by Bedford Springs, Charlesville, Rainsburgh, Chanesville, Elbinsville and Flint Stone, to Cumberland, Md., 37 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Flint Stone by 3 p. m.
Leave Flint Stone Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m.
Arrive at Bedford by 6 p. m.
Leave Flint Stone Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3.30 p. m.
Arrive at Cumberland by 6.30 p. m.
Leave Cumberland Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Flint Stone by 10 a. m.

2929 From New Bridgeport to Cumberland Valley, 4 miles and back, by a schedule of departures and arrivals in close connection with mail trains, and to be satisfactory to the postmaster at Cumberland Valley.
Proposals invited six times a week service.

2930 From Schellsburg by New Buena Vista, to New Baltimore 9 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Schellsburg Monday and Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at New Baltimore by 4 p. m.
Leave New Baltimore Monday and Friday at 9 a. m.
Arrive at Schellsburg by 12 m.

1 From Spring Hope to Schellsburg 5 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departure and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Spring Hope.
Proposals invited for twice a week service.

2 2 From Schellsburg to New Paris, Six Roads, Alum Bank and Spring Meadow to St. Clairsville, 19 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Schellsburg Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at St. Clairsville by 12 m.
Leave St. Clairsville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Schellsburg by 7 p. m.

2933 From St. Clairsville, by Mowry's Mills to Pavia, 10 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave St. Clairsville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Pavia by 4 p. m.
Leave Pavia Tuesday and Saturday at 9 a. m.
Arrive at St. Clairsville by 12 m.

2934 From Bedford, by Stuckeysville, Schellsburg, Burns' Mills, Buckstown, Stoyestown, Jenner's Cross Roads, Jennerstown, Laughlintown, Ligonier and Youngstown to Latrobe, 33 miles and back, 6 times a week.
Leave Bedford daily, except Sunday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Laughlintown by 6 p. m.
Leave Laughlintown daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Bedford by 6 p. m.
Leave Laughlintown daily except Sunday, at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Latrobe in time for mail for Pittsburg, say by 10.30 a. m.
Leave Latrobe daily, except Sunday, at 1.30 p. m.
Arrive at Laughlintown by 6 p. m.

2935 From Bedford by Imlertown, St. Clairsville, Sarah and East Freedom to Newry, 28 miles and back six times a week.
Leave Bedford daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Newry by 3 p. m

# The Huntingdon Journal.

## Farm and Household.

### Herefords and Durhams.

According to some who have claimed large experience, the Hereford cow has little reputation as a milker. The milk is rich but too little of it—not much more than to rear her calf in good condition. As a working ox the Hereford is the peer of any other, and superior to most, according to L. F. Allen, in his American Cattle Book. As beef animals the Herefords are superior. They feed kindly, are thrifty in growth, mature—at three and four years old—and prove well on the butcher's block. And we have heard experienced Brighton butchers say that crosses of the Hereford afforded a larger proportion of the choice parts of the beef than he found in any other animal, pure blood or grade. Short horn cows (Durhams) are excellent milkers. The same authority quoted above says that the inherent quality of abundant milking exists in the shorthorns no intelligent breeder of them will doubt. He says: Some breeders contend that the thoroughbred short horn ox is as good a worker as any other, but the weight of evidence does not confirm the assertion; still they do work, and that quite tolerably, but they have neither the wind, speed, nor bottom of the lighter, more active breeds. As a beef animal it can scarcely be surpassed. It is held that, as a flesh-producing animal, in early maturity, weight of meat, ripeness of points, and giving the most flesh in the best places, the great merit of the shorthorn is found. Every part is wonderfully filled. Choice flesh is put on in places' where the common cattle fail to give it, and making the cattle valuable all over, with no more offal than in a creature of a third less size of an inferior breed. There are comparatively few Herefords in New England, while there are many shorthorns in every part of it.—*Boston Cultivator.*

### Beaten Tracks.

There are some farmers so addicted to the old style of carrying on a farm that it would seem that they preferred failing, in the orderly, old fashioned way, to succeeding by the means of any new-fangled "book farming." One is reminded of Moliere's apothecary, who thus eulogizes a physician: "It is a positive pleasure to be that man's patient; and for me I would rather die of his remedies than recover by any other body's medicines. For, whatever may be the result, this at least is certain, *he* is always in *order*, and if you die under his treatment, your heirs have nothing to reproach you with; all, with him, is *secundum artem.*

You will see these old style farmers bending their backs over hard labor that a modern machine would do for them ten times as rapidly and far better. But they cannot see it. They sneer at improvements, and consider those who use them as "wonderfully afraid of hard work." It is safe that "their heads never save their heels." They jog on through life stiffened and broken down with hard and needless work, and fancy there is great merit in it. "They are not too good to be as their fathers are before them."

It seems a pity to see a young man in these days falling in such a miserable beaten track; but I know a whole family of sons, not twenty miles from a great city, who have begun their farming days with just these principles. There is enterprise all around them, but they are stationary. If you know such a family, induce them, by arguments if you can, to take a good agricultural paper. Don't give them one, for the chances are small of their reading it. But if you can induce them to pay the money down for it, they will feel anxious to get their money's worth out of it. There is nothing to brighten a dark room like bringing a lighted lamp into it. So a live newspaper is the best thing to wake up a sleepy head on these subjects.—*J. E. Mc C., in Country Gent.*

### The Cow's Intelligence.

That cows have memory, language, signs and the means of enjoying pleasant associations, or combine for aggressive purposes, has been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Travelling in Italy many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferara. Interspersed among much low lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm house one fine autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of one hundred were grazing homeward. The women took their positions with stool and pail close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out, which we thought addressed to the milk-maids, at first! Rosa, Florenza, Gilio, Sposa, and many other names which were not noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer, or one of the women, and we were astonished to see how cow after cow, ceased feeding or chewing the cud, and make direct, sometimes in a trot, for the woman who usually milked her. The practice, we found, was not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their positions in the open lot just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in the country returning from the fields, take their places in the shed.—*Milk Journal.*

BROKEN HORN.—If the horn is broken close to the skull, the broken base should be sawn off smoothly, seared over with a hot iron, and a patch of cloth saturated in tar should be fastened over the bare hollow. Another similar patch should be laid over that, and so on until it is quite certain that the air is perfectly excluded. The admission of air would be very painful to the cow. If the pith of the horn is left whole, it should be wrapped in tarred cloth, until a new coating of horn has grown over it or the sensitiveness has decreased. In some cases a new growth soon takes place. We have an idea that if rubbing-posts were placed in the yard, there would be fewer brokenhorns. Cattle commence by rubbing each other's horns together, proceed then to play, then get to fighting, and the result is a broken horn or scored ribs.


## Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

REMOVAL.

*READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.*

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

*STOCK OF CLOTHING,*

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,*

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

apr 26, '71.

TOWN LOTS

*In West Huntingdon for Sale.*

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

*CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,*

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

*DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,*

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES,

*AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA*

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 Hill street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. His line of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. He is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

*Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter,* has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ Hill street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

FARMERS, READ THIS!

PERFECTION AT LAST!

Every farmer wants the Myers Separating Attachment for attaching to the common Thresher in place of the Shaker. It cleans all kinds of grain ready for the market. No extra hands required to run it. Can be attached to any common Thresher without moving it from the barn. Satisfaction guaranteed or on sale. Price $100 and $110. Six horse tripple, geared horse powers, thresher and separator, belt, or geared $280 and $290. For particulars, address

THOMAS W. MONTGOERRY, Agt.,

oct4-2m Neff's Mills, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

## New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, FURS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.

Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, R. MILTON SPEER, W. B. LEAS, DAVID BARRICK, JAMES NORTH,

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,

*HUNTINGDON, PA.,*

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

*BOOTS AND SHOES,*

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.


## Travellers' Guide.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 15th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | MAIL | FAST LINE | ERIE MAIL | BUFFALO EX. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Harrisburg.....Leave | 1 55 | 4 35 | 11 55 | 2 10 |
| Williamsport.....Arrive | 6 25 | 8 40 | 4 00 | 6 55 |
| Elmira,——— | 10 35 | | | 10 55 |
| | A. M. | | | P. M. |
| Buffalo,..... | 6 25 | | | 1 15 |
| Niagara Falls,..... | 10 00 | | | 10 20 |

SOUTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | BALTIMORE EX. | ACCOM. | PHILADA EX. | EXPRESS. | MAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Harrisburg.....leave | 6 38 | 8 00 | 11 15 | 2 30 | 1 25 |
| Baltimore.....arrive | | P. M. | P. M. | 6 10 | 6 00 |
| | P. M. | 12 20 | 2 40 | | |
| Washington.....arrive | 1 10 | 3 40 | 6 25 | 8 25 | 10 00 |

ALFRED R. FISKE, General Supt.

May 24, 1871.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.35 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.52, 10.50 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.30 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Harndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.20 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.35 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.35 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 5.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

my.24,'71.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 8.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schelule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

May 28, '71

## Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. S. M'CARTHY, | W. B. M'CARTHY, | J. A. POLLOCK

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

[*Lately Huntingdon Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, Furniture, &c. Our Machinery being of the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to the FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pa., will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

June 7, 1871.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable property, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, formerly known as "Couch's Mills" but lately as "*Conprobst Mills,*" will be sold at private sale. This is one of the most desirable stands in the county, the custom work being sufficiently large to keep the mill busy, while the water power is unsurpassed in the State. The improvements consist of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Store Room, two Dwelling Houses, Stable, and all other necessary outbuildings. There are also 40 acres of timber land belonging to this property, but if purchasers desire it, enough cleared land can be purchased with it for farming purposes.

If not sold by the 26th of October, the property will be leased for a term of years.

For further information inquire of Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon, or of the undersigned, residing on the premises.

Sept. 6, 1877-tf. HENRY CONPROBST.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

WANTED—Wood choppers, at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Address

GREENWOOD FURNACES,

nov1-3t Huntingdon County, Pa.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING!

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."


## New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

*HUNTINGDON, PA.*

*Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.*

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

*THE MOTTO OF THE*

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

*Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,*

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA. COFFEE, MOLASSSES, CRACKERS, CANDIES, FRUITS, CHEESE, TOBACCO SEGARS,

and everything else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES

of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

| | |
|---|---|
| Cinnamon, | Cloves, |
| Allspice, | Peppers, |
| Mustard, | Ginger, |

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I discontinue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

Reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pound Cake. | Lady Cake, |
| Fruit " | Citron " |
| Marble " | Sponge " |

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

*TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS*

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substan iate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past. I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(*One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,*)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of al kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

*CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.*

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

*For Men, Women and Children,*

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER.

No. 625 Hill street.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware, Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.

apr26'1y.

A RARE CHANCE! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!—The undersigned would offer to those who desire valuable and cheap property the following, viz:

A tract of limestone land in Barree township, containing 33 acres and 140 perches, cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with Stone Creek running through it affording a splendid water-power of seven feet fall. The buildings are a frame dwelling house, containing seven rooms, cellar and kitchen, log barn and other out buildings.

ALSO.

A tract of Limestone land, adjoining the above, containing 52 acres of which 15 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. The buildings are a two story log house, two stables and other necessary out-buildings. There is a fine young orchard on it, also a large quantity of mineral paint.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO., Real Estate Agent,

Oct.4,'71-11t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

## Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

*JOHN H. WESTBROOK*

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

*Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71. D. P. GWIN.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

*DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,*

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

## Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS', CHICKERING & SONS', THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO., THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S, GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S, CONRAD MEYERS'

*AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.*

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for $80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE, Huntingdon, Pa.,

2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered at city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY LIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

*CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

AIRY VIEW ACADEMY!!!

PERRYVILLE, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A.

*FOR MALE AND FEMEALE*

Attractively situatad in a healthful and beautiful region, one-fourth of a mile from Penn's. R. R. Four regular graduates, assisted by other competent instructors, constitute the corps of instruction. The Principal, (for many years in charge of Tuscarora Academy, and, since 1852, the head of this institution), refers to his numerous pupils in all the learned professions, and in every department of business. Music and Painting, specialties. Fall session will commence *SEPTEMBER 1st,* 1871. *Terms,* $200 *per annum.* Address,

DAVID WILSON, A. M.
A. J. PATTERSON, A. M.

july26-3m. Port Royal P. O., Pa.

## Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in*

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS, SHOVEL MOULDL, HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

## Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at the cost of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realisation. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal," and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's speculation, but the recognized base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical complexion, just one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equ